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cuts and bruises enough to keep them in bed for a week. Neither received any permanent injury.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 6 deaths for this period as follows: Gangrene of lung, 1; enteritis, 2; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 2; total, 6. No smallpox or yellow fever reported.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 16 deaths for this period as follows: Malarial fever, 4; tuberculosis, 4; pleurisy, 1; other causes, 7; total, 16. Five cases of measles were reported, but no smallpox or yellow fever.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully, HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *April 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended April 7, 1900:

Santiago.—During this period there were 19 deaths reported, a decrease of 6 from the preceding week. The following were the principal causes: Tuberculosis, 1; tetanus, 1; malarial fevers, 4; pneumonia, 4; kidney disease, 2; heart disease, 3; other causes, 4; total, 19. Population, 43,000; mortality, 22.9. Several cases of chicken pox were reported, but no other contagious diseases.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 8 deaths for the period, the principal causes being as follows: Enteritis, 1; pneumonia, 1; tuberculosis, 1; malaria, 1; athrepsia, 1; other causes, 3; total, 8. No yellow fever or smallpox reported.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin, reports 10 deaths for this period as follows: Tetanus, 1; intestinal diseases, 2; tuberculosis, 1; heart disease, 2; malarial fevers, 3; pneumonia, 1; total, 10. Three cases of chicken pox are reported at Caimanera, the port of Guantanamo.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully, HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ENGLAND.

Report from Liverpool—Smallpox on the steamship New England.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *April 9, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the transactions of the Service at the port of Liverpool during the week ended April 7, 1900:

Thirty cases of smallpox with 1 death and 1 case of typhus fever are reported; otherwise the health of the port remains good. Fourteen vessels cleared for United States ports during the week. Twenty-one hundred and seventy-two emigrants were inspected and passed. Two cases presenting symptoms of favus were shipped, and 1 case of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis was refused shipment. One hundred and twenty packages, the effects of 112 Russian emigrants, were disinfected and labeled.

In connection with the subject of emigrant traffic at this port, I

quote the following board of trade statistics for the quarter ended March 31, 1900: Number of emigrants shipped at Liverpool for the United States, 14,187; for British North America, 6,215; for Australasia, 122; for all other places, 1,099.

I subjoin the following additional data in regard to the steamship *New England*, mentioned in my last report as having arrived here from Naples on March 28 with smallpox aboard. The larger number of cases of smallpox at the lazaretto here is accounted for by the cases removed from this vessel at her arrival and developed since among the suspects held. One case also has appeared in the person of a member of the crew who was not detained. He has since been removed to the lazaretto. I visited the *New England* during the process of disinfection, and, in my opinion, the work was done in an effective manner. No special appliances for disinfection are in use here. Preliminary disinfection was done by burning sulphur in all passenger and cargo spaces. All textile fabrics were removed and either steamed or destroyed. All passenger and cargo spaces were washed down with a strong solution of carbolic acid, and the spaces where sickness occurred were repainted.

I have recommended that prior to embarkation on the 12th instant the crew and passengers be vaccinated, and this will be done, as far as possible, the late arrivals being vaccinated as soon as the vessel gets to sea. Under these conditions, I shall feel justified in granting the vessel a clean bill of health.

The situation in regard to freight from suspected or infected localities remains unchanged.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, *April 9, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels were inspected and passed at this port during the week ended April 7, 1900:

April 4, steamship *Lahn*, of the North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 1 steerage, 2 second, and 20 first cabin passengers and 1 large piece and 2 small pieces of luggage.

Friday, April 6, steamship *Columbia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 11 first-cabin passengers.

Saturday, April 7, steamship *New York*, of the American Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 522 steerage, 114 second cabin, 57 first-cabin passengers and 189 large and 493 small pieces of luggage. For this ship I disinfected 6 large pieces of luggage.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBDY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.